City of Columbia 2017 Municipal Emissions Report

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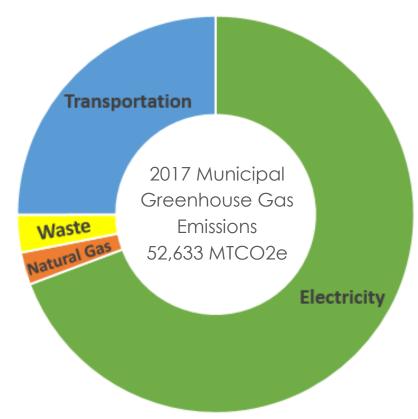
& Traffic

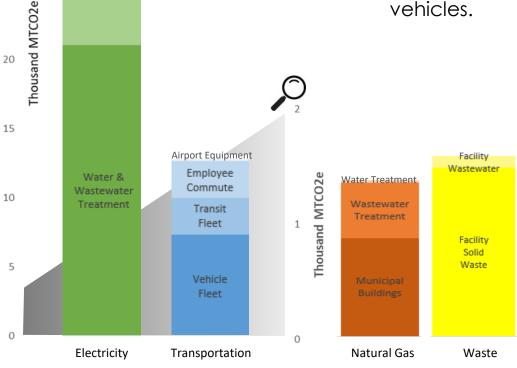
Signals

Municipal

Buildings

The emissions reported here represent the impact of City of Columbia operations as an organization: building Streetlights and facility energy use and waste produced; and fuel use by transit, fleet and employee commuting vehicles.





This report includes emissions associated with energy use and waste produced by municipal operations only. Community energy production and waste treatment process emissions account for an additional 55,342 MTCO2e.

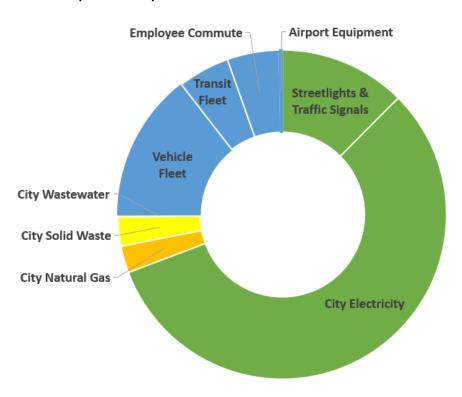
2017 Municipal Emissions Including Community Power Generation & Community Waste Processing Emissions

Total GHG Emissions by Sector & Source		MTCO2e	
			Employee Commute Airport Equipment
Energy		46,944	Transit Fleet
	Community Power		Community Streetlights &
	Generation	9,092	City Wastewater Traffic Signals
	Streetlights & Traffic Signals	6,567	Community Wastewater Vehicle Fleet
	Facility Electricity	29,898	City Solid Waste
	Facility Natural Gas	1,387	
	Airport Fuel Oil		
Waste		47,863	
	Community Solid Waste		
	(Landfill)	41,431	
	City Solid Waste	1,505	City Electricity
	Wastewater Treatment	4,820	
	City Wastewater	107	
Transportation		13,169	Community Solid
	Vehicle Fleet	7,639	Waste
	Transit Fleet	2,680	
	Employee Commute	2,701	
	Airport Equipment	149	City Natural Gas
TOTAL		107,975	

Columbia, MO provides a full range of services to the community, including electricity, solid waste and wastewater treatment. These services also contribute to the greenhouse gas emissions for Columbia as a community and a municipal organization. The above calculations include emissions from both municipal operations and community services provided. Emissions from the electricity generating assets controlled by the City of Columbia represent 9,029 MTCO2e (8%) of the 2017 municipal inventory. Community solid waste and wastewater emissions total 46,251 MTCO2e (43%) of the 2017 municipal inventory. Reporting total emissions from these municipally controlled waste and energy sources is important and will continue to inform broader process changes and our progress toward meeting reduction goals. In order to more directly report the impact of our daily operations on the municipal inventory, the analysis below removes emissions of non-municipal activities from the energy and waste sectors.

2017 Emissions from Municipal Operations

Total GHG Emission	MTCO2e			
Energy		37,852		
	Streetlights & Traffic Signals	6,567		
	Facility Electricity	29,898		
	Airport Fuel Oil	149		
	Facility Natural Gas	1,387		
Waste		1,612		
	Facility Solid Waste	1,505		
	Facility Wastewater	107		
Transportation		13,169		
	Vehicle Fleet	7,639		
	Transit Fleet	2,680		
	Employee Commute	2,701		
	Airport Equipment	149		
TOTAL (excluding non-municipal energy, waste and				
wastewater process	52,633			



The distribution of City of Columbia's operational emissions across sectors resembles that of the Community's sector emissions. 72% of emissions come from facility energy, 25% from transportation and 3% from waste process emissions. Electricity usage by City facilities and buildings accounts for 79% of energy emissions and 57% of all operations emissions. Streetlights and traffic signals account for 17% of energy emissions and 12% of all operations emissions. Facility use of natural gas and fuel oil (airport use only) make up the remaining 3% of energy emissions and represent 3% of total operational emissions.

Municipal waste emissions are made up of wastewater at 7% and solid waste at 93%. They are the fraction of total process emissions from the municipal landfill and wastewater treatment plant estimated to be from municipal wastewater and solid waste.

Transportation emissions are comprised of Columbia Regional Airport equipment, City of Columbia's fleet and transit vehicles, and employee commute activity. Fleet vehicle activities make up 58% of municipal transportation emissions and 15% of total operational emissions. Transit activities contribute 20% to transportation and 5% to total municipal operation emissions, and employee commute contribute 21% and 5%, respectively.